

June 1, 1965

this country owes those people who came here to find a new life and take up new citizenship. We offered them a prize by granting citizenship. But that grant was paid back a hundredfold by their contribution to our life. We cannot allow this legacy to be blemished. Yet many throughout the world know only our present discriminatory policy. Suggestions of our rich democratic past are met with skepticism and doubt. And this skepticism is often the existence of our national origins system.

If that system is unfaithful to our past, it also corrupts our present. This country is now involved in a great struggle against the forces of discrimination and the apostles of bigotry. Our national energy and conscience are committed to that fight and its quest for equality. The past Congress dramatized that commitment when it passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Yet the same specter of discrimination, which we so firmly oppose in our domestic affairs, still appears beneath the surface of our immigration and naturalization policies. Such an inconsistency cannot be allowed to remain untouched. What may appear to some as a technicality, appears to others throughout the world as a deep injustice.

The national origins system is archaic as well as unethical. It seems clear to me that the effect of the national origins has deeply confused our immigration procedures. The system heavily favors northern Europeans who rarely fill their quota, and severely limits immigration from southern and eastern Europe, Africa, and Asia where there a lengthy waiting lists. Over 90 percent of the total immigration quota is reserved for European countries. Due to its inflexibility the McCarran-Walter Act actually governs only about one-third of total immigration to the United States. The majority of immigrants enter under private immigration legislation. Surely we can devise a program which is more in touch with present realities.

The proposed new immigration program is based on a technique of preferential admissions which seeks to attract to our country persons with exceptional skills, training or education. It acknowledges the special continuation of that tradition, and replaces the unethical system of national origins quotas. Yet we are not concerned simply with attracting skilled foreigners to our country. A newly defined immigration policy will be humanitarian as well. We should have provisions which take into special account cases where families are needlessly separated from one another by out-of-date regulations. We will continue and fortify provisions which admit political refugees and refugees from catastrophe.

The central feature of a new immigration and naturalization program, however, must be the elimination of the national origins system. We must repair the damage done to those who have been denied entrance to this country on the basis of outdated procedure and unjust criteria. In so doing, we must, for example, be prepared to permit quota numbers not used by any country to be made

available to countries where they are deeply needed. We must eliminate the highly discriminatory provisions dealing with the newly independent countries of the Western Hemisphere. We must do away with the Asia-Pacific triangle program. These proposals have been reached after the careful and deliberate consideration of experts in the executive branch. They have the earnest leadership of a President who well understands the significance of American immigrant history.

Our goal, therefore, should be a policy which is in the best traditions of our past and in the best interests of our future, a policy which is sanctioned by our democratic code of ethics, a policy which fortifies rather than compromises our foreign policy, and a policy which, above all, treats all men as human beings to be judged solely on their qualities as individuals.

(Mr. BOLAND (at the request of Mr. SWEENEY) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

(Mr. BOLAND'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.)

(Mr. MATSUNAGA (at the request of Mr. SWEENEY) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

(Mr. MATSUNAGA'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.)

PROPOSED INVESTIGATION OF THE CLAY-LISTON FIGHT

(Mr. SWEENEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, last week this Nation recoiled in disgust at one of the most nauseating sports demonstrations in our history. To say that the Clay-Liston engagement was a new low for boxing is a masterpiece of understatement.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Government for some time has been undertaking the responsibility of proceeding in the protection of the American consuming public. President's commissions have been created for this purpose to study and investigate consumer fraud. I would heartily recommend that Mrs. Esther Peterson, Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs, undertake an investigation of the Clay-Liston fight.

It would certainly qualify as a consumer fraud from one end of the country to the other. Sports fans assembled in theaters to view a telecast of a supposed legitimate encounter between two heavyweight contenders. Millions of dollars were involved in this fight promotion. These attending these telecasts were victimized by two pretenders who were putting on a sham performance, the net affect of which can only bring on the demise of boxing as a legitimate sport.

(Mr. VIVIAN (at the request of Mr. SWEENEY) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

(Mr. VIVIAN'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.)

MOTION ADOPTED BY THE SECOND CHAMBER OF THE STATES-GENERAL OF THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS WITH REGARD TO THE EVENTS IN VIETNAM

(Mr. McCORMACK (at the request of Mr. SWEENEY) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, under date of May 20, 1965, I received a letter, with enclosure, a copy of a motion adopted by the Second Chamber of the States-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands at the Hague, sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives by the President of the Second Chamber of the States-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Honorable F. J. F. M. van Thiel, which I herewith include in my extension of remarks:

THE HAGUE,
May 20, 1965.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER AND COLLEAGUE: During its meeting on May 18, 1965, the Second Chamber of the States-General has adopted a motion with regard to the events in Vietnam.

Pursuant to the wording of the penultimate paragraph of this motion, I have the honor to enclose herewith the English translation of it. I should be grateful if the document could be distributed among the Members of your House.

Yours sincerely,
F. J. F. M. VAN THIEL,
President of the Second Chamber of the States-General.

[The 1964-65 session, 8063]

EVENTS IN VIETNAM—MOTION OF ORDER INITIATED BY MR. RUTGERS ET AL.—NO. 2—MOVED ON MAY 18, 1965

The Chamber—after hearing the debates on events in Vietnam, holding the view that Peking China's attitude is the main cause of the increased tension and that the United States is entitled to understanding and support from her NATO partners in her ultimate political objective, viz, to check Communist China's expansionist policy in Asia—requests the Government to help, in international political consultations, to bring about (1) a truce that will put a stop to any direct or indirect aggression, thus reducing the risk of the war spreading and constituting the basis for unconditional negotiations; (2) a political settlement of the conflict—based on the Geneva Conventions of 1954—under appropriate international supervision; and (3) the active participation, after cessation of hostilities, by as many European countries as possible in the large-scale aid program for southeast Asia announced by President Johnson.

The Chamber resolves to bring this motion to the notice of the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives and to the Parliaments of the European NATO partners; and passes on to the order of the day.

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There is no question that the Department of Justice Criminal Division has had plenty of time to probe the Baker case for possible violations of Federal laws governing the conduct of Federal employees.

Baker is reputed to have built up a fortune of about \$2 million before he was forced to resign his \$19,000-a-year job for the Senate Democrats—a job to which he was appointed originally in 1955 shortly after Mr. Johnson became majority leader of the Senate.

Senator WILLIAMS has displayed great courage in demanding a complete Senate investigation of the Baker case—which now seems impossible.

Senator WILLIAMS has displayed even greater courage in demanding Justice Department action—which now is long overdue.

Diversionary smears against the Republican Senator from Delaware are no substitute for honest prosecution of the Baker case, and impartial enforcement of the law if there has been substantial evidence of law violation.

Obviously, the next move is up to the Department of Justice.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7717) to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and administrative operations, and for other purposes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, it is with a certain degree of reluctance that I take the floor to express my doubts and uncertainties about the pending measure which would authorize total expenditures for the following year of \$5,196 million for space exploration.

As I look through the specific purposes for which the authorization would seem to be directed, it is apparent that the overwhelming proportion of the authorization would be for the purpose of landing a man on the moon within the next decade and returning that man or men to the earth. The Apollo project, which is quite explicitly for this purpose, would authorize \$2,978 million. The Gemini program, which will kick off on Thursday, would authorize \$242 million. There are various other authorizations contained in the bill, the precise effect and purpose of which are not easy to determine. However, they seem to be very closely connected with the proposal to land men on the moon and return them to the earth.

This authorization of \$596 million for administrative purposes seems to be largely devoted to this purpose. I believe that it is probably safe to estimate, therefore, that at least \$4 billion of the \$5 billion would be devoted to the purpose of landing a man or men on the moon in the next decade.

I know of course that this bill will be passed. I know that, to the degree that public opinion is awakened, it supports this measure. Nevertheless, I do feel that it is my duty to express my doubts.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I have not had an opportunity to study the need to put a man on the moon. However, I have had an opportunity to study the bill.

The bill would authorize the giving away of private patents in the amount of \$4,533,350,000 on research. The giving away of that much money for new research could uncover something that might be worth many times that much money. We never know what will be found in the course of research. Frequently, something is discovered that is worth more than that which we tried to discover in the first instance.

While I may have some doubts with regard to whether we should put a man on the moon and spend this much money for it, I have no doubt that we have no justification whatever for giving away private patents on research, particularly in the willy-nilly fashion in which the Administrator of National Aeronautics and Space Administration has proposed doing. He would propose to sign contracts to give away contract rights before he knows what he is giving away.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I expect to support the Senator from Louisiana on this issue, as I have done in the past.

It is perfectly true that research may very well have byproducts. However, the subject matter of the research makes a great deal of difference.

I believe that the incidental results to be derived from trying to put a man on the moon would be less than if we were to spend a fraction of the \$5 billion on fundamental research in astronomy or in the ultimate nature of energy.

I shall support the Senator from Louisiana. However, I do not believe that we would be justified in spending \$5.2 billion primarily in putting a man on the moon.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. In the course of doing that, there may, and probably will, be contracts to develop something like a fuel cell. A fuel cell is a new type of generating power which could make the use of oil and gas obsolete.

As I understand, with a fuel cell, a person could manufacture all the power he wanted with the use of water and air. If that development were to be successful, it might well be that it would make all the modern automobiles and airplanes, as we know them, totally obsolete. Such a development would be an entirely new means of providing power. It could be a basic patent that might control the transportation and fuel industries of the United States and foreign nations.

If any such fantastic development should be discovered with public funds, it would seem to me that that development should be freely available to all people so that they might all benefit from its development, rather than have someone charge 40 times the cost of a product. This happened recently when

an individual engaged in health research came forth with a patent on a little device which had to do with rendering assistance to mentally retarded children.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I agree with the Senator from Louisiana. I am not arguing against research in the field of outer space. From the information I have been able to collect, the same results could however be obtained by the expenditure of a fraction of the amount called for in this bill.

As I have said, I have consulted with a number of scientists about the worthwhileness of putting a man on the moon. I am informed that, as they see it, there is no military value in putting a man on the moon; that if the purpose is to hit some spot on the earth, that spot could be hit just as well from another spot on earth as by going up into the heavens and being in a position to rocket bomb a particular area. In other words, it is not necessary, for military purposes, to put a man on the moon.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I am reminded of the story of the dog that kept chasing automobiles when a highway was built through a certain town. Every time a car came through, the old dog would jump up and chase the car. One of the oldtimers of the town said, "I wonder what he is going to do if the old mutt ever catches one of those cars."

I suggest, if we succeed in getting a man on the moon, what are we going to do when he gets there?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Exactly. Scientists say also that there can be no scientific value to be gained by getting a man on the moon. There would be value in getting unmanned instruments on the moon which would send back a sampling of the geological construction of the moon.

We have already obtained valuable information by photographing the moon at various distances and from different angles, but there apparently is no scientific value connected with this program of landing a man on the moon and then returning him.

The real argument that is advanced for placing a man on the moon is that the Russians want to get a man on the moon, so we must get there ahead of them, or not very far behind them. In other words, it is a question of prestige.

I never thought we should spend a great deal of money in keeping up with the Joneses when it will not be of any value either to the Joneses or to us to do what they aim to do. It will not help us to put a man on the moon. It will not help the Russians to put a man on the moon. But if the Russians are going to do it, it is said, we should do it and not be left behind. Why should we race to get to a place where neither of us gains by arriving there?

If the Russians, therefore, were to carry on experiments by cutting off a part of a man's leg to see if it could be grafted to the rest of the man's leg, it might be said that we should also cut

men's limbs off to see if they could be grafted back on again. These were experiments performed by surgeons in Nazi Germany.

What is the use in competing with other countries in experiments that have no importance either to military security or to human improvement and where the benefits are highly conjectural and doubtful?

Five billion, two hundred million dollars is an enormous sum of money, of which probably \$4 billion can be earmarked as being connected with the attempt to put a man on the moon. The technical difficulties are tremendous. The surface of the moon changes from extreme heat to extreme cold. There is probably an absence of oxygen on the moon. These are very difficult problems to solve, but we spend enormous amounts of money to solve difficult problems which have no value should we solve them.

Think of what could be done with the \$4 to \$5 billion each year. This is an annual appropriation. It is now 1965. We aim to get a man on the moon by 1970. That means an expenditure of at least \$20 to \$25 billion in the next 5 years. Think of what that amount of money would do in the field of public health, what it would do in the field of education, what it would do in the war on poverty. We could make of this country a very much better Nation with the expenditure of those funds.

I think it is a pity to have us largely waste these resources when they could be turned to better account. If the money were left in the pockets of the people, they could use it to build extra rooms in their houses, for example, to send their children to college, to take a vacation with their families, to develop a garden, to contribute to their church, and for a myriad of worthwhile purposes.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Or it could be used to relieve the shortage of housing in colleges.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes; it could be used to eliminate such shortages; to give education to the needy; and to improve health. We could do all those things to make this a better Nation.

I wish to express my thoughts and uncertainties on this point. I remember that when I first heard of this proposal some 4 years ago I expressed doubts, and was immediately reminded that the same doubts had been expressed when \$50,000 was expended in the 1840's to help S. B. Morse start work on the telegraph. It was said that much good had come from that. So it is said that \$5 billion a year spent to put a man on the moon might turn out to be good, also.

Mr. President, there is a big difference between \$50,000 and \$5 billion a year.

Somehow I think the American people have been so influenced by space, so mesmerized by the great accomplishments of science in sending capsules into orbit, and with the romance of the whole procedure—and, of course, I admit it is romantic—that I believe it is time to question the fundamental assumptions upon which this enormously costly venture is based. So as a humble American

citizen and as only one of a hundred Senators, I want to show my concern. When the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD tomorrow morning carries my remarks, I want to indicate that there is at least one American who doubts whether the game is worth the candle.

THE PRESIDENT'S FORTHRIGHT ACTIONS IN VIETNAM

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD recent expressions of editorial opinion in support of the President's forthright action in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic. These expressions were published in the San Diego, Calif., Union and the Rapid City, S. Dak., Journal.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the San Diego (Calif) Union, May 4, 1965]

ULTIMATUM TO COMMUNISM: REDS MUST QUIT HEMISPHERE

The United States now has assumed policing duties that idealists had hopefully placed with the United Nations.

The U.N. Security Council can talk and argue but with both the free world and the Communist world having a veto over each other's decisions, nothing much can come out of it.

And the more representative General Assembly has been paralyzed by refusals to pay special assessments for policing actions.

With the necessary assumption of an enlarged responsibility against various forms of aggression, in South Vietnam as well as in the Dominican Republic, has come at last the frank reacknowledgement that communism is an international conspiracy directed against all of the free world and that it advances in proportion to our reluctance to face up to that fact.

President Johnson decided the time had come to act first and talk later. Mr. Johnson told the Nation that:

"The American nations cannot, must not, and will not permit establishment of another Communist government in this hemisphere."

It could not have been made more simple or more direct.

The beginnings of the revolt in the Dominican Republic are as yet not fully explained but it was all too clear that the Communists had moved into a chaotic situation and that a second Cuba was in the making.

By the time the United Nations had talked this one out, the Western Hemisphere would have witnessed a second takeover by the international Communist conspiracy.

The "germ" of Cuba had not been isolated, as claimed, and the seizure of the Dominican Republic would have marked another vital step in the closing off of the Windward Passage that connects us by the sea with Latin America.

This administration seem to have rid itself of an inherited burden that also paralyzed our own reaction to the enemy's avowed threat to bury us.

Too many of us had begun to half accept the propaganda that atheistic communism is merely another economic system. We were told that it is not an international conspiracy but arises spontaneously in individual countries as a result of social conditions, and that the hostility between us and the Soviet Union is due mostly to mutual misunderstandings and suspicions.

But Mr. Johnson called communism an international conspiracy and that is that.

He most certainly will be accused of oversimplifying world situations. To him,

things are either good or bad. Barry Goldwater suffered under a similar attack. He too saw the enemy as an enemy.

The United States will have to go on defending itself in all of the world forums, including the United Nations. The United Nations is the proper place, and we must do it with pride and vigor. Mean and false charges will be leveled against us, and particularly from some countries which maintain their independence only because of our power.

This country is strengthened by its long record in the cause of freedom for all peoples and independence for all nations.

We should have no apologies to offer for guaranteeing the freedom of the Dominican people.

[From the Rapid City (S. Dak.) Journal, May 2, 1965]

FIGHT IN ALL DIRECTIONS

President Johnson and many Americans had hoped for a peaceful world.

The news proves that this Nation is embroiled or involved any direction the citizen cares to look.

The situation is global. However, the complications for the Dominican Republic get us as close to home as any island in the Caribbean could be.

Castro still runs his island. And Castro has been named several times as the instigator of revolutions or attempts to overthrow governments throughout all the Latin American nations. His funds and weapons come from Communist nations which can supply money and munitions. There are only two such—Red China and the Soviet Union.

The poor Chinese doesn't care much about conditions of the poor Dominicans. He doesn't know. The richer Russians should be reminded that this Nation, the United States of America, has been helping wherever possible to improve living conditions in the neighboring nations.

Marines moved into Santo Domingo to protect lives of Americans there.

President Johnson asked: "Why must this Nation hazard its ease, its interest, and its power for the sake of a people so far away?" He referred then to the conflict in southeast Asia. He answered his own question by saying: "We fight because we must if we are to live in a world where every country can shape its own destiny. And only in such a world will our own freedom finally be secure."

The United States and each of its citizens is committed as a leader in world affairs.

The Dominican people don't feel so strongly about their government that so many Dominicans should get killed. The record proves Communists prefer to agitate and furnish some money and some guns. But they have no responsibility for the economy, education, or welfare of the people. Cuba is the prime example. Living was good under the previous dictator.

If and when the United States must use troops and weapons anywhere on the globe, then full support of those who believe in freedom is necessary. There can be dispute on strategy but there is little doubt as to the enemy. Communists do this to us.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I approve emphatically of the expressions of support which these editors express, except for the statement of the Rapid City Journal, that conditions under the previous dictator of Cuba were praiseworthy.

The tragedy which has befallen the Cuban people under Castro does not, unfortunately, mean that the plight of the common people of Cuba was ideal before Castro came to power.

Appendix

Tribute to Mrs. George Ross and Other Volunteer Workers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH D. TYDINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, June 1, 1965

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I rise today in praise of volunteer workers, and women volunteers in particular.

During my recent campaign, I depended heavily on these capable, alert, energetic volunteers to distribute literature, ring doorbells, telephone prospective voters, and carry out a wide variety of duties that simply could not be done, and would not have been done, without their services.

Mrs. George Ross, an outstanding and dedicated woman whom I was fortunate to meet during my campaign, is a volunteer for the Urban League of Baltimore City.

For many years, the Urban League has been quietly fighting discrimination, by seeking employment and educational opportunities for Negroes. In 1963, the Baltimore Urban League launched a cultural program that brought to the underprivileged children of the inner city theretofore undreamed of opportunities.

Mrs. Ross, as the coordinator of these activities, brought the delights of the symphony, lectures, museums, university campuses, and historic sites to the attention of those neglected children.

Not only has Mrs. Ross devoted her own time to these efforts, she has also spent many hours cajoling friends and neighbors into involving themselves in this and similar programs.

Mr. President, I salute this woman and the many others like her, and ask that a recent article—from the Baltimore Sun—about her efforts be reprinted in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEW HORIZONS OPENED FOR NEGRO CHILDREN (By Helen Henry)

It was a monumental "first" for the young Negro girl and her 25 fellow junior high pupils of Booker T. Washington P.S. 130: To be inside the red-and-gold richness of the Lyric. To see a full-dress symphony orchestra come out on the stage. To quiver in anticipation to the exciting cacophony of tuning up, the massing of chorus and soloists, the appearance of the conductor. The hush. And then—Verdi's "Requiem."

It happened a year and a half ago, and they've been back to the Lyric many times since then—as they have been to theatrical performances, lectures and the museums, to churches and synagogues, to industrial plants and university campuses, to halls of government and historic places in Maryland, Washington, Philadelphia, Valley Forge, and New York.

But the girl is still inarticulate with the ecstasy of that first wonderful night. She can indeed talk more easily now about the thrills of all the other experiences, but only the big dark eyes glowing in her sensitive face can suggest how the sad, soaring "Requiem" somehow pleased and exalted all the sadness and suffering she had known in her 13 years, an unloved child in a broken home.

ALL EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT

She is 14 now, in the eighth grade, as are most of the other 14 girls and 11 boys, all honor students chosen for a pilot youth incentive program sponsored by the Baltimore Urban League. It is called TST—tomorrow's scientists and technicians. Children of the inner city, most of them had never even glimpsed the unimaginable wonders of life and work beyond the ghettos of their neighborhoods until this program exposed them to Baltimore's cultural and educational offerings.

All have shown a high level of intelligence against their varied family backgrounds: some have stable families, some live in broken homes; some are illegitimate, some are on welfare—but all are exceptionally bright children.

Planned to enrich their learning, to direct their interests toward opportunities which haven't always been possible for children on their socioeconomic level, this pilot project is looked upon by administrators and guidance counselors in predominantly Negro schools as a bright spot in Baltimore—a beacon to achievement.

TST is a national movement of the Urban League to salvage waste of human resources by searching out Negro boys and girls in junior and senior high schools who have high potential ability for careers as professional workers and technicians in scientific fields. And to prepare them for the Nation's critical manpower needs, it seeks to raise their educational, cultural, and vocational sights, to evaluate them as future college students and help them accomplish their aims.

LAUNCHED IN 1963

The Urban League launched the enrichment program, now directed by Lloyd Mitchner, at Public School 130 in the fall of 1963, bolstered by the cooperation of teachers and advisers, the encouragement of individuals in Baltimore's business and professional fields, and by grants of \$500 each from two large industrial companies, Westinghouse and Bethlehem Steel.

The agency is hopeful of enlarging its funds through contributions to meet the expenses incidental to activities planned for the children, such as bus transportation, and other travel costs, tickets, etc.

The students involved, their parents, school advisers, and sponsors all agree that the success of this pilot program has turned largely on the extraordinary efforts of a volunteer adviser, Mrs. George W. Ross, an engaging dynamo of a woman. Working closely with the Urban League coordinator, the school principal, Mrs. Edna Campbell, and Head Student Counselor Robert White, Mrs. Ross has stirred the children to exciting aspirations.

She has planned, arranged, and conducted adventures for them into the world of art, science, industry, and government; introduced them to distinguished people in those fields—particularly Negroes who have achieved prominence. From them the children have been learning the requirements

and disciplines of work in many areas. And they are visiting campuses where the image of the college student is created in their minds.

WARM FRIENDSHIP

Mrs. Ross is a warm personal friend to each child and his or her family, knows their problems and needs, gives them the concentrated interest that a volunteer's own time and stamina can provide. She has scheduled at least one activity every week for the children—and for their parents—not only during the school term but throughout the summer vacation months—"a most vital period," she explains, "especially for these children in the core of the city, for guiding their interests in constructive recreation."

During the summer Mrs. Ross and her husband, an advertising man, frequently invite the group to a picnic party at their house in the country, which formerly was the old Brooklandville railroad station.

Marise Ross has a special rapport with children growing up in difficult family situations "because I too had a rough time as a child who grew up in a broken home in Chicago, and I know the frustration of having to go to work when I longed to go to college."

Mrs. Ross is known as the former TV personality "Penny Chase" who conducted a woman's program, on which she met and interviewed prominent persons and civic leaders, among them representatives of Baltimore's Urban League. She left television to travel as a recruiter for the Peace Corps, lecturing to college students on Eastern campuses.

IN WASHINGTON MARCH

A strong believer in civil rights, Marise Ross participated with Urban League members in the 1963 "March for Jobs and Freedom" in Washington, after which she discussed with Dr. Furman Templeton, director of the Baltimore league, her interest in the education of Negro children—and thus became a voluntary adviser to the initial TST club.

She is an electric personality and can be an irresistible force in persuading people to perform, lecture and otherwise inspire her "protégés." She engages her friends; they suddenly find themselves as chauffeurs and companions in TST adventures. Public relations officers, informed by Mrs. Ross of TST's ideals, organize tours for the children and their parents. They have been guests at every new performance at Center Stage and Painter's Mill. The Urban League had to buy tickets for "A Man for All Seasons" at Ford's—"but it was more than worth the cost," said Mrs. Ross. "The children are still talking about the dramatic presentation of history."

They usually meet the players backstage and have learned some of the theater's secrets and about the profession of acting and preparation for it. "The theater," she said, "has been the most wonderful place for them to learn about ideas."

They've attended travelogues at the Maryland Academy of Science. Before going to a play or concert, they are given lectures about authors and composers, and later they discuss in school what they've seen and heard.

The children are responding particularly to another devoted volunteer in the TST program, Mrs. Arch Houstie, speech instructor at the College of Notre Dame, who is teaching the group speech and drama in a special class every Monday afternoon.

A2760

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

June 1, 1965

HOW GOVERNMENT WORKS

Their interest in government and politics has been stimulated by visits to the scene of lawmaking. First to the city council, where they met their Fourth District Councilman Henry Parks, who explained its function. Next, they went to the State house in Annapolis, were briefed by one of the Governor's aides, met Senator Verda Welcome and visited the pressroom to see how reporters covered the sessions. While in Annapolis, they toured the Naval Academy.

Then to Washington and the Congress. "This was a high spot in their lives," said Mrs. Ross, "even more exciting than our trip last spring to the United Nations, or the New York's World Fair. The big thrill was the attention they received from then Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY, who spent 2 hours with the children, giving them a lesson in living history. They will never forget that they sat in on Congress while it was in the midst of the civil rights debate."

Friends of Mrs. Ross invited the group, about 40 children and parents, to dinner at their home in Washington and served them with their best china and silver. "The children's manners were beautiful," she said, "and what touched my friends exceedingly was that the kids, as though by tacit signal, all pitched in to clear the table, wash dishes, and leave everything in sparkling order—all of their own volition."

"Their great desire now," she added, "is to see the President in the White House."

ON TO COLLEGE

This incentive program, of course, is showing the children what education really means. Its goal is to stimulate them to pursue their learning through college, to obtain scholarships and possible financial aid for needy students.

Marise Ross plans to stay with her pilot TST's until they are ready for college ("I am ambitious for them.") Several have passed into senior high school but are still participants in the club activities, and new eighth graders have been admitted to the group.

As new ideas of helping the children strike her, Mrs. Ross acts decisively, as she did last summer when she pondered the question: Why wait for a college scholarship when there are some children in my group who have the potential for a private preparatory school and need for individualized attention? Promptly she took the line of action she constantly is recommending to her group: "Anything worth doing is possible. If one approach fails, there is always another way."

SCHOLARSHIPS GRANTED

In response to her recommendations, three Baltimore private schools tested and granted full tuition scholarships for 4 to 5 years to TST eighth graders. Mrs. Ross presented all the facts about each of the three pupils—their background, potential, and personality—"the things besides the IQ in which headmasters and headmistresses are deeply concerned." Individual sponsors are financing incidental needs and expenses of the scholarship students.

Mrs. Ross is working to obtain additional private-school scholarships for certain boys, and grants for boarding scholarships for two of the girls. ("It's like a fairy tale," one of them breathed softly at the prospect.)

The scholarship students are fulfilling every expectation.

Of Carey Perkins, now at Park School, 13-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Perkins, Headmaster Robert Thomason said: "Carey is doing beautifully. He had a little difficulty in adjusting to the demands at Park, which is not unusual. He is enthusiastic, industrious, with a wonderful zest for life and we find him quite exciting. We think he is going to be a leader here in every phase of the school's

activities before he is graduated." There are a number of other Negro students at Park School.

Mercedes Sherrod, 14, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Sherrod, is the first Negro student to enter Notre Dame Preparatory School, which has an enrollment of 400 girls.

AT HOME IN SCHOOL

"We call her Dee," said Sister Colleen, the school counselor, "and she has adjusted successfully here, both academically and socially. She's a happy child, much at home in the school, an active participant in school activities, class team sports, the library club. Her parents have attended parent-teacher conferences and are happy about Dee. She's an above-average child and works to capacity. She's courteous and unself-conscious. We are thrilled with the entire setup—it is a wonderful experiment."

And Linda Datcher, 13, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Griffin Datcher, is at Friends School, whose headmaster, Dr. Byron Forbush, said: "She is a definite asset to the school. Linda has been on the honor roll since last September. Negro students are no novelty at Friends; Linda is among quite a few others—not all of them on scholarships. The school has a broad scholarship program unrelated to race."

"I think," Dr. Forbush added, "that this Urban League program is a significant attempt to raise the horizons of youngsters who otherwise would not have had the opportunity. It is a marvelous program, an excellent beginning that I hope will be expanded into other areas."

Linda's father, a painting contractor, said, "All my life I thought I was intelligent and had ideas * * * but I couldn't express them. Now I want this to be possible for my daughter."

Vietnam A Chronology of Communist Growth

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 1, 1965

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, in looking over the many letters I have received from concerned constituents, it becomes increasingly apparent to me that our people have the right to be fully informed on what is happening in southeast Asia and on the full implications to the peace and security of not just Vietnam, but to all free nations throughout the world.

The chronology that follows, based on information provided by the U.S. State Department and the U.S. Library of Congress, shows the birth and development of the Communist Party in southeast Asia as far back as 35 years ago, providing the foundation for the ultimate takeover of that section of the world from the French.

The lesson of history in this part of the world clearly shows, first of all, that U.S. policy has been firm and consistent. We pledged military aid to Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos as far back as 1950. It was only when our military aid was not adequate or when we agreed to negotiate that totalitarian communism enslaved more peoples in that area. First North Vietnam was negotiated away and then

Laos and Cambodia were neutralized to become transportation routes and havens for Communist forces striking into South Vietnam. If we negotiate South Vietnam away, we will surrender Thailand and find ourselves defending Communist strikes at Malaysia, the Philippines, and Australia.

The negotiations at Geneva in 1954, after the sad annihilation of the French at Dienbienphu, gave the Communists the framework from which to build. When Vietnam was partitioned, thousands of carefully selected party members were ordered to remain in place in the south and keep their secret apparatus intact to help promote Hanoi, the capital of North Vietnam, in the conquest.

The original calculation was that Vietnam would fall under the control of Hanoi without resort to force, and Communist cadres were ordered to penetrate official and nonofficial agencies, to propagandize and sow confusion and generally aggravate war-torn conditions and weaken South Vietnam's Government and social fabric. When this did not work, and South Vietnam conversely achieved a period of steady progress and growing prosperity, outdistancing that in the north, the leadership in Hanoi resorted to open aggression and violence.

By 1958 the use of terror by the Vietcong increased appreciably, to win back prestige and support from the people that political and propaganda appeals had failed to produce, and to create confusion and insecurity in South Vietnam.

As the chronology shows, by the end of 1961, the situation was so grave in South Vietnam that its government asked the United States for increased military assistance, and that request was met.

The Vietcong, however, tightened their organization and adopted new tactics, with increasing emphasis on terrorism, sabotage and armed attacks by small groups. Armor and antiaircraft were introduced, and guerrillas were supplied with heavier weapons. The internal struggles within South Vietnam provided the Vietcong with yet another advantage.

In 1964, 436 South Vietnamese hamlet chiefs and other government officials were killed outright by the Vietcong and 1,131 were kidnapped, destroying the local governmental leadership capability and setting the stage to promote the Communist concept of collectivized conformity under dictatorial leadership.

Though it has been apparent for years that the regime in Hanoi was conducting a campaign of conquest against South Vietnam, the government in Saigon and the United States both hoped that the danger could be met within South Vietnam itself. The leaders in Hanoi, however, responded with greater violence, apparently interpreting restraint as lack of will.

We were then left with a threefold choice:

We could do nothing, thereby permitting the growth of communism and the aggressive forces to surround us, as evidenced by the advance of Castroism in the Western Hemisphere.

We could resort to negotiations, as we did in Geneva, providing the foundation

June 1, 1965

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for peaceful Communist takeover, as evidenced in North Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, East Germany, and other Iron Curtain countries, North Korea, and some emerging African nations.

Or, we could stand firm with advice, counsel, and the required military capability and effort to a nation desiring to remain free but yet incapable of developing its own counterforces.

It is naive to think that the Communist line of peaceful coexistence is designed to enhance the concept of freedom as we know and understand it. Anyone familiar with the history of the Communist movement will understand its "sacred historical task" to destroy capitalism—and freedom—by any means available. The Communist objective of surrounding and isolating capitalist countries—with the primary target, the United States—has already achieved devastating strides. It becomes increasingly mandatory that we recognize these international political facts of life and move toward the development of an economic and technological offensive that would promote peace and freedom.

In my judgment, a summit meeting of the free nations of southeast Asia to facilitate political actions is overdue. I have long advocated organization of a civil-political-military complex in each of these countries to resolve problems in their own environments—principally, to combat the insidious encroachment of subversive communism.

Further, I have long advocated the creation of a Freedom Academy designed to train people participating in this offensive in the specific workings of communism, in counterinsurgency techniques, and, generally, in expanding the nonmilitary capabilities of this great Nation and of all nations free and desiring to remain free.

CHRONOLOGY OF COMMUNIST GROWTH IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

In the year 1883: French protectorate established over Tonkin (North Vietnam) and Annam (Central Vietnam).

In the year 1930: Formation of a Communist Party in Indochina, then under protectorate of France.

In the year 1941: Vietnamese Communists form Vietnam Independence League (known as Vietminh).

March 1945: Japanese take over direct administration from the French in World War II.

August 1945: Japan surrenders to allied forces and Vietnamese Communists immediately establish Provisional Democratic Republic of Vietnam in Tonkin under Ho Chi Minh (who still leads Communist Party in North Vietnam).

September 1945: French, British and Indian military forces arrive in Saigon.

October 1945: French begin military and civil operations to reestablish French control over Vietnam, paving the way for continuing skirmishes and negotiations with the Communists over the next 9 years.

In the year 1949: Chinese Communist troops reach the northern border of Vietnam.

January 1950: Vietnamese Communist regime recognized by Communist China and U.S.S.R.

December 1945: United States signs mutual defense assistance agreement with France, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos for indirect U.S. military aid to Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.

In the year 1951: United States signs agreement with Vietnam for direct economic assistance.

May 1954: French fortress at Dien Bien Phu surrenders to Vietnamese Communist armed forces.

July 1954: Geneva Conference on Indochina surrenders half of Vietnam to the Communists, partitioning Vietnam along the 17th parallel into Communist North Vietnam and free South Vietnam. Signed by Russia, Communist China, Cambodia, France, Laos, and Vietnamese Communists (Vietminh); United States, and Vietnam do not sign. United States declares it shall continue to seek to achieve unity through free elections, supervised by the United Nations to insure that they are conducted fairly.

Flow of almost 1 million refugees from North to South Vietnam begins.

January 1955: United States promises direct assistance to Vietnam for support of the Vietnamese armed forces.

February 1955: SEATO (Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty), covering Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, comes into force.

April 1955: Northerners are prevented from migrating to South Vietnam by North Vietnamese Communists. Saigon Government appeals to United Nations.

July 1955: Communists initiate first overt propaganda move in South Vietnam by distributing literature signed by North Vietnam's "National United Front."

September 1955: Cambodia leaves French Union; declares itself an independent sovereign state.

February 1956: Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia visits Peiping, China, and renounces SEATO protection.

May 1956: Communist China signs a 2-year economic and technical aid agreement with Cambodia. Soviet Union establishes diplomatic relations with Cambodia.

August 1956: Agreement reached between Prince Souvanna Phouma (neutral) and Pathet Lao leader Prince Souphanouvong (Communist) for establishment of a coalition government in Laos.

In the year 1957: U.S. Military Assistance and Advisory Group (USMAAG) and U.S. Information Service (USIS) installations in Saigon bombed; U.S. personnel injured.

January 1958: Large Communist guerrilla band attacks plantation north of Saigon, reflecting steady increase in Communist armed activity in South Vietnam since mid-1957.

July 1958: Cambodia recognizes Communist China, after verbal attacks on South Vietnam alleging that South Vietnamese have violated Cambodia border.

June 1959: Pathet Lao (Communist forces) in Laos resume attacks in northern provinces of that country.

July 1959: Communist guerrillas attack Vietnamese military base at Bien Hoa, killing and wounding several USMAAG personnel.

July 1959: North Vietnamese Communist regime states "we are building socialism in Vietnam, but we are building it in only one part of the country, while in the other part we still have to direct and bring to a close the middle-class democratic and anti-imperialist revolution."

January 1960: Large Communist guerrilla band attacks Vietnamese army installation at Tay Ninh, indicating growing size and aggressiveness of Communist guerrilla-subversive apparatus and intensifying present crisis.

Communist newspaper in North Vietnam states "the North has become a large real echelon of our army" and "the North is the revolutionary base for the whole country."

May 1960: South Vietnam requests increase in number of USMAAG.

September 1960: Resolution adopted by North Vietnamese Congress declares that an immediate task of the "revolutionary strug-

gle of our compatriots in the south" is to overthrow President Diem's government.

June-October 1960: Communist guerrilla activities in South Vietnam increase; series of attacks by large Communist guerrilla force in the Kontum-Pleiku area.

South Vietnam states these attacks are staged from bases in the "north" through Laos in preparation for further actions in Vietnam and that events in Laos had facilitated Communist movements in Vietnam.

October 1960: President Eisenhower states that United States will continue to assist Vietnam "so long as our strength can be useful."

November 1960: South Vietnam says Communist attacks are well prepared, conducted by regular forces trained in North Vietnam and employed weapons made in North Vietnam and other Communist countries.

January 1961: Radio Hanoi states that the "sacred historical task" of the NFLSV (National Front for Liberation of South Vietnam) is to overthrow the United States-Diem clique and to liberate the south.

March 1961: Communists announce guerrilla offensive against South Vietnam will be started to prevent holding of April 9 elections.

March 1961: Pathet Lao renews aggression in Laos to gain control of the country.

May 1961: After months of civil war in Laos involving the attempted Communist takeover, the International Control Commission of the United Nations reports a ceasefire in Laos and a 14-nation conference on Laos in Geneva. A "neutral" Laos is established through negotiations.

September 1961: Stepped up Communist guerrilla attacks; Communist forces seize capital of Phuoc Thanh province, only 60 miles from Saigon.

October 1961: President Diem declares state of national emergency; declares "it is no longer a guerrilla war waged by an enemy who attacks us with regular units fully and heavily equipped and who seeks a strategic decision in southeast Asia in conformity with the orders of the Communist International."

December 1961: U.S. State Department issues "white paper," documenting North Vietnam's direction and support of the Communist guerrilla-subversive war against the Republic of Vietnam through the infiltration of espionage agents, military personnel, weapons and supplies.

May 1962: Communist forces in Laos gain control of large territories.

June 1962: Canadian and Indian members of the International Control Commission find North Vietnam guilty of subversive and covert aggression against South Vietnam.

December 1962: Large cache of Chinese-made weapons and ammunition discovered by South Vietnamese patrol in the central highlands.

September 1963: Cambodia receives from Soviet Union three Mig-17 jet fighters and other military equipment.

September 1963: President Kennedy says "to reduce U.S. aid to South Vietnam might bring about a collapse similar to that of the Chiang Kai-shek government in China after World War II."

December 1963: Report by U.S. military spokesmen on stepped up guerrilla attacks on hamlets, outposts, and patrols in November; enough weapons captured by the Vietcong to arm five 300-man battalions.

January 1964: A Vietnamese Army group seized in the delta area of Vietnam some 300,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, weapons like mortars, recoilless ammunition marked "Made in China." Hanoi primarily responsible for their infiltration into South Vietnam.

January 1964: McNamara—"The survival of an independent government in South Vietnam is so important to the security of southeast Asia and to the free world that I can conceive of no alternative other than to

take all necessary measures within our capability to prevent a Communist victory."

February 1964: Vietcong launches offensive in Tay Ninh Province and the Mekong Delta in South Vietnam. In ensuing fighting, hundreds of Government troops reported dead.

April 1964: Rusk—"Aggression against South Vietnam was organized and is directed, supported, and supplied by the North Vietnamese Communist regime in Hanoi." These attacks are "supported by the Communist regime in Peking" and "supported at least verbally by Moscow."

May 1964: Johnson—"The Vietcong guerrillas, under orders from their Communist masters in the north, have intensified terrorist actions against the peaceful people of South Vietnam. This increased terrorism requires increased response."

May 1964: Stevenson at U.N. Security Council—"Leaders and armed forces of North Vietnam, supported by Communist China, have abused the right of Cambodia to live in peace by using Cambodian territory as a passageway, a source of supply, and a sanctuary from counterattack."

May 1964: Explosion in Saigon Harbor sinks U.S. aircraft transport ship.

August 1964: Destroyer *C. Turner Joy* and destroyer *Maddox* are attacked in Tonkin Bay off the coast of North Vietnam by North Vietnamese PT boats. Johnson orders U.S. air action against gunboats and supporting facilities in North Vietnam. United States sends reinforcements to Tonkin Bay area.

August 1964: Supporting the President's action, Congress approves southeast Asia resolution (to promote the maintenance of international peace and security in southeast Asia) (House vote: 416-0; Senate: 88-2).

October 1964: Sihanouk of Cambodia, at Communist China's 15th anniversary celebration, says China will grant Cambodia military and economic assistance. United States charges Cambodian troops crossed South Vietnam border and seized a U.S. officer. United States charges Cambodians fired on U.S. helicopter in South Vietnam searching for missing U.S. officer.

November 1964: Russia delivers new arms shipment to Cambodia to replace American equipment.

December 1964: Terrorist bombing in Saigon Embassy kills 2 Americans and wounds 52 Americans and 13 Vietnamese.

February 1965: Fierce Vietcong attack on military compound at Pleiku. Eight GI's killed and 108 wounded. United States says attack ordered and directed from North Vietnamese capital of Hanoi; Vietcong terrorists blow up building housing American enlisted men in QuiNhon. Heavy casualties; 49 U.S. Navy carrier planes blast Communist troop staging base in North Vietnam in retaliation for raid at Pleiku; and more than 100 U.S. and South Vietnamese fighter planes strike at military installations in North Vietnam, marking the start of the major U.S. attacks on North Vietnam.

that a man is not entitled to work unless he joins a union before he is employed. And, of course, there is a third group which believes that it has been the fate of man to have to work; to suffer pain and ultimately to die, because of the sins of our earliest ancestors, Adam and Eve.

Students of the Bible will recall that the angel with the flaming sword which drove Adam and Eve out of the Garden of Eden, where previously they had lived without working, said: "Henceforth in the sweat of thy face, shalt thou eat bread." I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a letter, from a Virginia constituent to his Congressman, in which he quotes the greater interpreter of the new dispensation, St. Paul, as having written to members of the church in Thessalonica: "If any would not work, neither should he eat."

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LYNCHBURG, VA.,
May 21, 1965.

Re social security.

HON. RICHARD H. POFF,
Congressman, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. POFF: In dealing with social security, medicare, poverty, and the like, sight must not be lost of the words of Paul, the Apostle, to the Thessalonians.

It is written in Second Thessalonians, chapter 3, as follows:

"Neither did we eat any man's bread for naught; but wrought with labor and travail night and day, that we might not be chargeable to any of you:

"Not because we have not power, but to make ourselves an example unto you to follow us.

"For even when we were with you, this we commanded you, that if any would not work, neither should he eat. For we hear that there are some which walk among you disorderly, working not at all, but are busy-bodies.

"Now them that are such we command and exhort by our Lord Jesus Christ, that with quietness they work, and eat their own bread.

"But ye, brethren, be not weary in well doing.

"And if any man obey not word by this epistle, note that man, and have no company with him, that he may be ashamed."

You can see for yourself that all these governmental programs above named and others of similar import, are not in keeping with the words of Paul when he wrote: "that if any would not work, neither should he eat," and "now them that are such we command and exhort by our Lord Jesus Christ, that with quietness they work and eat their own bread."

It is clear that Paul, in the name of our Lord, Jesus Christ, put each individual upon his own ability to provide for himself, and if he did not, then he should not eat.

Yours truly,

W. G. BURNETTE.

Art Modell Had To Have Heart

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1965

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, we in the Cleveland area have long been proud

of Art Modell and particularly so in the case of Archie Roberts which has won him national acclaim.

Dave Brady has written an excellent article, which appeared in this morning's Washington Post:

ART MODELL HAD TO HAVE HEART

(By Dave Brady, Washington Post staff writer)

Phil Burke likes to tell about the wonderful Archie Roberts of Columbia showing up promptly at 1 p.m. last Tuesday for his final examination.

"Archie is prone to be late," said Sports Publicity Director Burke, "he will be late for his own funeral. He is human after all, believe me, no matter what you hear.

"The only trouble was, the examination was offered on Monday. Archie talked his way into a private test and made his usual B, of course. That would be an A at most colleges."

Roberts, the first three-letter athlete at Columbia in 16 years, is newly distinguished as the first postgraduate redshirt signed by a pro football team, the Cleveland Browns.

Cleveland owner, Art Modell, the onetime packager of daytime TV shows who lured Roberts away from New York Jet owner, Sonny Werblin, former president of MCA-TC, coined the "redshirt" term and others.

"We will have the first playing physician to go with the first father-son combination on our team in a few years," Modell said. "Young Lou Groza is now 13."

Modell, who has been described as the first owner in football to have his heart taped before every game because he is so excitable, turned out to be a softie in the bidding for Roberts and it won the battle.

Modell figures to be the first owner who subsidized a "cheerleader" when he contracted to pay the tuition at Western Reserve University Medical for Mrs. Archie Roberts as well as for her husband.

In addition, the Browns are paying Archie \$7,000 a year for two seasons, when he will not play, and \$14,000 the third season, when he will try to make the "varsity." Asked why he took the gamble, Modell said:

"We do not need a quarterback now. But we have a future quarterback star. But even if he never plays a game I will be satisfied because I will have helped the boy to accommodate a lifelong ambition to be a surgeon.

"I never could go to college myself."

Modell said that Roberts turned down a \$100,000 offer from the New York Mets and a "substantial" offer from the Jets "because he knew they had no interest in his outside plans."

Roberts confirmed this on the telephone from the Columbia campus: "I also had offers from the San Francisco Giants and the Phillies in baseball, and from the Montreal Alouettes football team.

"I was looking for a combination which would provide a nearby medical school, because it is most important to me to be a doctor, even if I had to drop sports.

"The Alouettes talked about nearby McGill University and the Mets said they would 'try' to work out something, falling short of making me a guarantee. But when I met Mr. Modell and Coach Blanton Collier and the other people at Cleveland I knew they were interested in me as something more than just a football player.

"This was unique."

Modell corrected a report that Roberts would play minor league football while going to medical school in Cleveland.

"That would interfere with his studies. We have had a thousand phone calls from minor league clubs asking for him, but he will play only in some of our exhibition games and help our coaches with some things after the regular season starts."

Roberts says the first 2 years of medical school are the hardest and he should be able to play football in his third year. "The

Work Laws

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. A. WILLIS ROBERTSON

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, June 1, 1965

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, within the near future, the Senate will be called upon to vote on the subject of the right to work. In this country there is a group whose members feel that they should be permitted to live without working. Another group feels